3. On page 10, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 14 to read:

A3

After the solution containing at least the alkoxide precursor and the dopant precursor is provided, a solid particle precursor is then added. Typically, the solid particle precursor is nanoparticulate, although particles in the micron range may be used. The particles have a greatest dimension of about 10,000 nm or less, and should be as small in size as possible, preferably less than 10 nm. Typically, these nanoparticles may be silica, metal oxide, metal sulfide, metal oxysulfide, metal halide, metal carbonate, metal phosphate, metal sulfate, semiconductor-oxide (e.g., germanium oxide), pure metal or mixtures thereof. Specifically, silica such as fumed silica, V_2O_5, Y_2S_3, $GdOS_2$, ZnO, GdS_3, La_2O_3, Al_2O_3, CdS, and the like may be used. With respect to silica, AEROSIL® fumed silica from Degussa Corporation can be used. The amount of solid particle precursor usually is close to the stoichiometric amount determined by the phosphor compound, although the proportions for optimal light output are to be adjusted (or fine-tuned) empirically. Obviously, if the proportions are too far off, the desired phosphor compound and crystal structure cannot be formed properly.

4. Please amend the paragraph on page 5, beginning at line 7 to read:

A4

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a method for preparing phosphors (e.g., orthosilicate phosphors) particularly adapted for use in low voltage operation (e.g., less than 5 kV) in applications such as flat panel displays, field emitter displays (FEDs), plasma displays, phosphor components for electroluminescent displays (ELDs), screens for TVs, field